SIX DOLLARS PER YEAR Invariably in Advance

The Ohio Statesman DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY

MANYPENNY & MILLER. PUBLISH) RS AND PROPRIETORS. TOffice Nos. 36, 38 and 40, North High St PERMS INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE. By the Carrier, per week, 1836 cents. Vesirly 1 00

erms of Advertising by the Square. ne square 1 year... \$30 00 | One square 3 weeks...\$4 00 One " 2 weeks... 3 00 One " 2 weeks... 3 00 One " 6 months 15 00 One " 1 weeks... 1 70 One " 3 months 10 00 One " 3 days... 1 00 One " 2 days... 75 One " 1 months 5 00 One " 1 insertion 50

Displayed advertisements half more than the abov Advertisements leaded and placed in the column of opedal Notices," double the ordinary rates.

All autices required to be published by law, legal rates, it ordered on the inside exclusively after the first week per cent, more than the above rates; but all such will appear in the Tri-Weekly without charge.

Business Cards, not exceeding five lines, per year, inside, \$2.50 per line; outside \$2.

Notices of meetings, charitables ocieties, fire companies, sc., half price.

All transient advertisements must be paid for in Alexance. The rule will not be varied from.

Weekly, same priceas the Daily, where the advertiser ses the Weekly alook. Where he Daily and Weekly are both used, then the charge for the Weekly will be a 11 the rates of the Daily.

No advertisement taken except for a definite period.

BUSINESS CARDS. EAGLE BRASS WORKS,

Corner Spring & Water Sts., Columbus, Ohio. W. B. POTTS & CO. MACHINISTS, and Manufacturers of Brass and Composition Casting Finished Brass Work of all Descriptions.

Electro Plating and Gilding!! STENCIL CUTTING, &C.

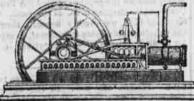
Dr. J. B. Beauman, A RESIDENT DENTIST.

A L.L. THOSE REQUIRING THE SERvices of a Dentinet, and favoring Dr. B. with their
patronage may rely on having satisfaction given. The
fee will be required on the completion of an operation.
Office Four Doors North of the American Hotel, over
Rudisill's Hat Store.

Columbus Jan. 7-dly F. A. B. SIMKINS,

Attorney at Law AND NOTARY PUBLIC. -Ambes Building, opposite Capitol Square. COLUMBUS, OHIO;

COLUMBUS Machine Manufacturing Company



MANUFACTURERS OF STEAM ENGINES & BOILERS, Castings, Mill-Gearing, Machinery.

ALBO, Railroad Work OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. COLUMBUS, OHIO.

CHAB. AMBOS, Sup't. decll, 1858-tf P. AMBOS, Treas Winter Arrangement.

Little Miami & Columbus & Xenia RAILROADS.

For Cincinnati, Dayton & Indianapolisi Through to Indianapolis without Change of Cars and but One Change of Cars between

Columbus and St. Louis. THREE TRAINS DAILY FROM COLUM- BLACK ALPACAS,

FIRST TRAIN. (Daily, Mondays excepted.)

NIGHT EXPRESS, via Dayton, at 2:45 a. m., stopping at London, Xenia, Dayton, Middletown and Hamilton, artiving at Cincinnati at 8:20 a. m.; Dayton at 5:45 a. m., Indianopolis at 10:48 a. m.; Ft. Louis at 11:50

SECOND TRAIN. ACCOMMODATION, at 6:10 a. m., stopping at all Stations between Columbus and Cincinnati and Dayton, arriving at Cincinnati 11:02 a.m., Dayton at 9:15 a.m., Indianopolis af 9:25 p.m.
THIRD TRAIN.

DAY EXPRESS, at 2:30 p. m., stopping at Alton, Jefferson, London, Charleston, Cedarville, Xenia, Spring Valley, Corwin, Morrow, Deerfield, Foster's, Loveland, Millford and Plainville, arriving at Cincipati at 7:50 p. m.; St. Louis at 12 m; Dayton at 5:35 p. m.; Indianopolis at 10:36 p. m.

Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains to Cincinnati and Indianapolis. BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH.

For further information and Through Tickets, apply to M. L. DOHERTY,
Ticket Agent, Union Depot. Columbus, Ohio.
E. W. WOODWARD,
Springer to Agent, Ohiologast. Superintendent, Cincinnate JNO. W. DOHERTY Agent, Columbus

Just Received! Just Received:

100 HF. CH GHEEN and BLACK
TEAS 100 ings prime Bio Conce.
150 pockets old Dutch Government Java Coffee.
75 bags Ceylon Coffee.
200 bbls. standard White Sugars, consisting of Fowdred, Obveshed, Granulated A and B Coffee.
50 quintals George Bank Codfish.
20 bbls. Mess and No. 1 Mackerol.
5 tes. Pick Salmon.
100 bx. Layer Haisins.
50 hf. box do do
100 qr. box do de
100 M Cigars, different brands and grades.
boy27 WM. McDONALD.

M. M. POWERS & BRO DEALERS IN IMPORTED AND DOMESTI

No. 11 East State Street, between High and the Post-Office, Columbus, Ohio. octos:dim

GOLDEN HIBLE SHIRE'TS,

GOLDEN HILL SHIRTS.

GOLDEN HILL SHIRTS.

The pattern of these shirts are new. The Bodies, Yokes, aleeves and bosoms are formed to fit the person with case and comfort. The mark upon each one designating the size may be relied on as being correct, and each shirt is quaranteed well made. A full stock of all qualities constantly for sale at

No. 29 South High street.

PANOY DEEESS SILES,

FANOY DRESS SILES,

FANOY DRESS SILES,

FANOY DRESS SILES,

We are now offering our immense stock of Fancy Dress
Silks at prices less than ever before offered in this city
The attention of the ladies of this city and vicinity is
satisfied, as our stock is very select and complete in al
wrades of goods in this line.

PATER BAIR,

No. 29 Stuth High street.

"For Medical Purposes." PURE BRANDLIES, WINES, CORDIALS, AND BIT

MALTESE & THREAD LACE METTS

ANNUAL PROSPECTUS

ONE DOLLAR PER ANNUM!

PREMIUMS FOR CLUBS!!

THE WEEKLY OHIO STATESMAN IS PRINTED ON

A MAMMOTH SHEET AT THE LOW RATE OF:

ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR!

PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

It is an old and reliable Democratic Journal, and, as a political paper, has

No Superior in Ohio or any other State n addition to its political character, it is a first class newspaper, furnishing its readers with the GENERAL NEWS OF THE DAY,

An epitome of the stirring events constantly occurring at home and abroad, and choice miscel-laneous selections. It also gives the latest and most reliable

MARKET NEWS From all the principal marts of Trade and Commerce.

The Business Man, the Mechanic, the Farmer and the Laborer Will each find their tastes and interests consulted and attended to in the columns of THE WEEKLY STATESMAN.

During the session of Congress and the Ohio Legislature, the readers of the Weekly Statesman will be furnished with a concise report of the doings of each of those bodies.

During the past year, the circulation of the Weekly Statesman has increased very rapidly, being now more than double what it was twelve months ago. It is our desire to extend its circulation, not only in Ohio,

But in all the States and Territories West of Us! In proportion as it is diffused among the people, its usefulness will be increased; and we invite our political and personal friends to aid us in giving to the Weekly Statesman

THE LARGEST POSSIBLE CIRCULATION Among the people. The price of the paper is so low that no Democrat need be without it. As an inducement to friends to aid us in increasing the circulation of the WERRLY STATISMAN, we

A PREMIUM OF THIRTY DOLLARS To the person who will, by; the 1st day of January, 1861, send us the largest Club of yearly subscribers, with the cash for the same; TWENTY DOLLARS to the person who sends us the second largest Club of subscribers as aforesaid; TEN DOLLARS to the person who sends us the third largest Club of subscribers as aforesaid; and to each person who sends us a Club of . ten yearly subscribers, with the cash for the same, we will send a copy of the

IT Those who are willing to compete for the Premiums, or solicit subscribers for the Statesman, can cut this Prospectus out of the paper and attach to it a strip of writing paper, on which to record the names of all persons who may become subscribers.

PUBLISHERS OFFO STATESMAN.

STONE'S BAZAAR.

No. 4 Gwynne Block.

A. P. STONE & O'HARRA A RENOW RECEIVING THEIR WINTER GOODS, and invite the public to inspect
them. No such stock of Goods has ever been brought to
this market. The South, in consequence of the failure
of the grain crop, has not been able to purchase the ususi quantity of rich goods, and this fact has forced the
Imported to set them at public auction. Our buyer
(Mr. Stone) being in New York at these large sales, took
advantage of them, and we can and will sell our goods
here, at less than any one who purchased two weeks since,
paid for them in New York. Our stock is complete in
every department of

ELEGANT DRESS SILKS, OTTOMAN VELOURS, BROCHE VALENCIAS,

PRINTED MERINOS, PRINTED COBURGS, DYED COBUGS; ORLEANS, FANCY WOVEN FABRICS,

SHAWLS AND CLOAKS!

Five Thausand Dollars Worth Bought in One Day,

LADIES' FURS,

Manufature of C. G. Gunthers & Son.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

Men's, Ladies and Children's Under Shirts and Drawers, Ladies, Misses and Children's Hosiery of all kinds, in Wool and Lamb's Wool; Fleecy Lined and Cotton Gioves of every make.

A complete assortment of all the usual varieties of

LADIES' CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,

FLANNELS, RIBBONS, DRESS TRIMMINGS, Ladies and Gent's Linen Cambric Hand-

kerchiefs, &c., &c. To persons who call on us, we pledge our words to show them the largest, best and cheapest stock of Goods ever seen in this market, or pay them one dollar per hour while looking.

decl-digitarity.

STONE & O'HARRA.

GENUINE FAMILY LIQUORS.

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in Brandies, Wines, Gins and Segars,

beg leave to call the attention of the citizens of the United States to their Pure Wines and Liquors, put up under their own supervision, for Family and Medical use, in cases assorted to suit customers. Clubs, Military and other public bodies, who require to purchase in large or small quantities, in casks or bottles, will be liberally dealt with. Price List sent on application.

3 & 5 Exchange Place, Jersey City, N. J.

PANCY LENEN AND STEE PANS IN A PPLES! APPLES! APPLES! APPLES!

Weekly Statesman One Year without Charge!

Fire Insurance!

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON Fire & Life Insurance Co. 7 Castle street, Liverpool. 20 and 21 Poultry, Londo Office, 56 Wall and 61 Pine streets, New York.

THOMAS MOODIE, Agent, Columbus, Chio-

Paid up Capital, Surplus and Reserved Funds......\$6,066,585 Invested in this Country over...\$60,000 Yearly Revenue, over.......2,500,000 The Shareholders personally responsible for ragements of the Company. All Directors must be S

Directors and Shareholders in New York: James Brown, Esq., Chairman. Francis Cottanet, Esq.
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Alexander Hamilton, Jr., Esq., Counsel of the Board.
Alexander Prite, Esq., Resident Scoretary. Local Board in Cincinnati:

N. W. Thomas, Esq. J. D. Jones, Esq. Rufus King, Esq. Thompson Neave, Esq. Rob't Buchsnan, Esq. The undersigned, Agent in this city, will be happy a eccive applications for Insurance in the above Company AT THE CITY BANK.

mmend it with entire confidence to all designing protection against LOSS BY FIRE. No Charge for Policies. THOS. MOODIE

HOLIDAYS.

Such articles as you desire for your HUSBAND Such as you need for your WIFE Such as are proper for your DAUGHTER.
Such as your SISTER will praise you for. Such as your BROTHER can uga. Such as you tound for "THE ONE YOU LOVE BEST Such as will be good for the " BLESSED BABY." Such as all seed for.

May be found in variety, in my new stock of WATCHES, CHAINS, JEWELRY PLATED GOODS, Fancy and Useful Articles

WM. BLYNN. December, 1800. No. 10 Buckeye Block.

FAMILY FLOUR. WHITE WHEAT, BRANDED "SNOWFLAKE." From * Barnett Mills," Springdeld, O.—the best brand of Flour brought to our market. Satisfaction guaranteed For sale only at WM. McDONALD'S, nov27 108 South High street. Holiday Presents.

CALICON, DELAINES, MERINOS, CHIRTZES, DRESS SILKS, and al we are now offering at very low prices.

PETER BAIN,

dec21.

No. 29 South High street.

High Sreet Store FOR SALE. THE THREE STORY FIRE PROOF
STORY HOUSE, No less, occupied by Akin & Em
ory, Stove Dealers, completely fitted with Gas. Furnic
and Hoisting Jack. The lot is 100 by 20, and is offere Apply to WM. B. BROWN, No. 33, North Third Street

Watches and Jewelry. A FINE ASSORTMENT OF WATCH A es. Olocks, Jewelry, Silverware, &c., kep y on hand at R. RIRKPATRICK'S.

No. 165, South High Street, Columbus, O dect d3m.

Jan7-dfe1

Winter Dress Goods,

GENTLE JEN'S NECH TIES, GENTLEMEN'S NECK TIES, GENTLEMEN'S NECK TIES. ie assortment in the city and at unus PETER BAIN, No. 29 South High street ELEGANT PLAIN BLAUK SILES FOR Street Basques and Mantles; also, Rich Trimmin and Tassels to match, at may 3

The Ohio Statesman of the British to free navigation, under the treaty of 1763, to the obligation of which the United States succeeded, as successors of Spain The Paris, (Ky.) Citizen relates an inci-

TERMS.

Treaty History of the Navigation of the Mississippi.

[From the New Orleans Picayune.] . [From the New Orleans Pleayune.]

It is now nearly a century since questions about the navigation of the Mississippi were the subject of negociation and compromise among European powers. These began when the vast interior was an uninhabited wilderness the banks of the great river itself had but few and scattered settlements, and its whole commerce reached only a few miles from its mouth, and amounted to a few thousands of dollars. When these States were colonies of Great Britain ages slips long the Atlanta coast, when When these States were colonies of Great Britain, a mere slip along the Atlantic coast, when all beyond the Alleghanies was unbroken forest, and the lower Mississippi, belonging to foreign powers, was dotted along the coast with a few military posts, France, England and Spain, in view of the prospective grandeur of the commerce of the great vailey, were contending against each other for privileges in the river.

By the peace of Paris, concluded in 1763, between Great Britain, France and Spain—whereby the old French war, as it is known in our colonial histery, was closed—Great Britain acquired, in addition to her criginal colonies, Canada from France and the Floridas from Spain. France retained and was confirmed in

France retained and was confirmed in er dominion over Louisiana, which then included all the territory on the west bank of the Mississippi from its source, and the Island of Orleans on the east bank of the river, which reached from the bayou Iberville to the Gulf.

its source to the mouth of the Iberville, thence through Lakes Maurepas and Pontchartrain to

the gulf.
By that treaty it was agreed that the subjects By that treaty it was agreed that the subjects of Great Britain should have the right forever of navigating the Mississippi from its source to the sea, and all its passages, in or out, "without being molested or stopped, or subjected to the payment of any duty whatsoever."

But France had, contemporaneously with the negotiations which led to this treaty, made a secret treaty, ceding to Spain the whole of Louislans as it remained to her after the treaty. Spain theseupon succeeded to the rights and Spain thereupon succeeded to the rights and obligations towards England, including the stipulation for the perpetual free navigation of

the Mississippi river.

By the treaty of 1783 the independence of the United States was acknowledged by Great Britain. Contemporaneously with a cession of the Floridas to Spain, with the definition of the thirty-first degree of latitude as the northern boundary line of the Fioridas, from the Missis-sippi river eastward to the Chataboochee. The western boundary of the United States was de-fined as it had been in the treaty of 1763, with France, except that the southern point on the river was fixed to be at the intersection of the thirty-first parallel of latitude, instead of the mouth of the Iberville. The eight article of the treaty was as fol-

The navigation of the river Mississippi, from its source to the ocean, shall forever remain free and open to the subjects of Great Britain and the citizens of the United States.

United States, stipulated for a continuance of the same privilege from the United States.

The United States also succeeded to the rights of England, derived from the treaty of

1763 with France, to which Spain had succeed-Between 1783 and 1795 this subject was much contested by Spain, and caused great excitement in the western country. Spain denied the right of navigation—and soon after the treaty made of navigation—and soon after the treaty made regulations for the collection of heavy duties on imports—all the way down the Mississippi river, and establishing military posts and appointing officers with instructions, collected the duties by military force. This was in furtherance of a scheme of Spanish policy, to create a dissatisfaction with the federal government in the Western States and detach them from the federal Union, then under the government of the old Union, then under the government of the old nfederation. The intrigues for that object, form, however, a different branch of the subject from that which we are considering. The claim of Spain was denied very strenuously by the government; but Spain was unyielding, and the agitation continued to the year 1795, when the treaty of Madrid was concluded, under Washington's administration, between the United States and Spain.

That treaty contains two provisions in respect to the navigation of the Mississippi.

The second clause of the fourth article pro-

vides:
His Catholic Majesty has likewise agreed that the navigation of the said river (the Mississippi,) in its whole breadth, from its source to the ocean, shall be free only to his subjects and the citizens of the United States, unless he

the citizens of the United States, unless he should extend this privilege to the subjects of other Powers by special convention.

By the twenty-second article the right of deposit is regulated thus:

His Catholio Majesty will permit the citizens of the United States, for the space of three years from this time, to deposit their merchandises and effects in the port of New Orleans, and to export them from thence without paying any other duty than to pay a fair price for the hire of the stores, and his Majesty promises either to continue this permission, if he finds that during that time it is not prejudicial to the interests of Spain, or if he should not agree to continue it thus, he will assign to them, on another part of the banks of the Mississippi, an equivalent establishment.

source to its mouth, included within the territorial limits of the United States.

The parchase of Louisiana was made from France in 1803; but it had remained in the possession of Spain up to within a few days of the transfer from France to the United States.—
The treaty of transfer from France to Spain was negotiated in 1800. By the convention of that year—between Napoleon, First Consul of the French republic, and the King of Spain—France of obtained a retrocession of the province of Louisians, to be delivered six months after the exocution of certain conditions therein named, the principal of which was the transfer of the king dom of Etruria (the present Tuscany,) in Italy, to the Duke of Parama, son in law of the reigning King. The estimated value of the Italian territories was 100,000,000f., which is the num inal value then placed on the whole territory—But the 20th of November, 1803, after the singing of the treaty of transfer from France to the United States.

But the delivery was not actually made until the 20th of November, 1803, after the singing of the treaty of transfer from France to the United States.

Oze foreign privilege only existed on the Misslesippi after this date; which was the right

Misslesippi after this date; which was the right

declared free to all linhabitants on its banks, and kind nursing, he soon began to reand, moreover, through all that time, the doc. vive. The stranger proxed to be a German, trine of the Americans, as colonies and States, has been that the freedom of navigation is a natural right, for which treaty stipulations are old. only matters of convenient legislation.

The Portifications in Louisiana-

The New Orleans Delta of a recent date, speaking of the condition of the fortifications in that State previous to the occupation by the State troops, says:

New Orleans, and were intended to command purpose. But, auxiliary to these, we need also cents. protect the mouth of the Mississippi and the bayous and inlets by which the city may be approached from the sea. To prevent or break up a blockade, however, an efficient naval force

France accordingly had possession of both banks of the river from Iberville down.

By the treaty of 1763 the boundary between Louisiana and the British possessions ran through the middle of the Misslesippi river, from the following middle of the Misslesippi river, from the following middle of the Misslesippi river, from the following middle of the middle of the Misslesippi river, from the following middle of the Misslesippi river, from th

FORT PIKE, RIGOLETS. This is a casemated fort, situated on the t is in an excellent condition. The defence will be increased by the proposed substitution of 4-8 columbiads and 7-8 seaccast howitzers for ws many twenty-four pounders. The sea wall of the hospital needs some extension. For enlarging the gun platforms, re-arranging drawbridge, and extension of sea wall, an ap propriation will be needed.

BATTERY AVENUE, BAYOU BIEVENUE This has no garrison, but a few guns. It is sitnated near the entrance of the bayon into Lake Borgne, commands an important approach to New Orleans, and, also into two other large bayous. This work is generally in good condi-tion, and, with the exception of two eight inch columbiad pfatforms, is ready for its armament. For the revetment of interior slope of parapet, which needs renewing, it is proposed to substi-tute a brick breast-high wall.

FORT LIAINGITON, GRAND TERRE ISLAND. A large fort, unfinished. Situated at the mouth of Barrataria bay, and commands the approach to New Orleans by the Bayoa Barra-

This is near the site of the celebrated Fort of Lafitto. FORT MACOMS, CHEF MENTEUR.

Casemated fort. Situated on the South Pass, between Lakes Borgue and Pontchartrain. No garrison of United States troops Great Britain had previously the same stipulation with France, when France possessed the whole right bank of the Mississippi, and jurisdiction over one-half of the river—a stipulation, the obligations of which passed to Spain, which had succeeded to the dominion.

Spain, which had succeeded to the dominion.

See Reliair operation are stipulation, and 7-8 howitzers, for which plate forms are still to be provided. The drawbridge the most effectual remedy which the medical eds some repairs, also, the revetment of the

TOWER AT PROCTOR'S LANDING, LAKE BORGNE.

by the British. It was commanded by Major and Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Overton, the uncle of our present Governor, T. Rheumatism, Syphillatic and Mercurial Dis-Overton Moore. FORT JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI BIVER. Casemated fort; has nearly all its guns and plenty of ammunition. Situated on the right (west) bank of the Mississippi, about seventy

miles from New Orleans, and about twenty-five miles from the head of the passes leading into the Gulf of Mexico. It is a strong fort, and commands the navigation in connection with Fort St. Phillip.

In addition to the above fortified works, we

have in Louisiana the following military sta-tions and buildings: Infantry barracks, three miles below New Orleans, on the left bank of the Mississippi; has good quarters for about one thousand me Infantry barracks, at Baton Rouge, for five

hundred men. Arsenal, at Baton Rogue, with a full supply of arms of all kinds. From these rough data it is pretty evident that Louisiana is singularly fortunate in resources of war and preparations for defence. It would be difficult to point to any country of the same extent better provided in this respect than she is. All she needs is a navy commensurate with her land defences and forces, to render her formidable warlike power.

Parson Brownlow

The following article we clip from the Knox-ville (Tenn.) Whig, which is edited by the re-nowned Parson Brownlow:

either to continue this permission, if he finds that during that time it is not prejudicial to the interests of Spain, or if he should not agree to continue it thus, he will assign to them, on another part of the banks of the Mississippi, an equivalent establishment.

By this treaty, the free nazigation of the river was again specially confirmed by Spain to the States which had previously succeeded to it, by their treaty, from England, which rested on her previous treaties with France, by which Spain was also bound.

The Western people were comparatively quite the wille the right of deposit continued, but at the expiration of the three years it was not renewed, nor was another place designated, and a new excitement was created, and expeditions projected in the Western States for the seizure of New Orleans. The right was restored by the Spanish government in 1799, restored again in 1801, suspended again in 1802, and restored in 1803, when the subject was finally put at rest by the conclusion of the treaty by which Louisian was purchased by the United States, and the whole of the Mississippi friver, from its source to its mouth, included within the territorial limits of the United States.

The perchase of Louisians was made from France in 1803; but it had remained in the pos-YOU CAN'T INTIMIDATE US.

treaty of 1763, to the obligation of which the United States succeeded, as successors of Spain and France, as well as by the treaty of 1783 between the United States and Great Britain.—
The same privilege was especially confirmed and enlarged by the treaty of 1794, between Great Britain and the United States.

The war with Great Britain put an end to that, and a renewal was refused by the American Commissioners who negotiated the peace of 1815.

There are all the treation of the treaty of 1794, between the United States.

The Paris, (Ky.) Citizen "relates an incident of a striking character. On Monday evening last, Mr. Wm. T. Redmon, of Bourbon county, while passing a vacant shanty near the residence of George L. Redmon, was attracted by groans proceeding from the Calling to Geo.

L. and George Redmon, who were near by, they entered the cabin and found d man lying in the loft, in the last stages of debility, and almost lifeless. With much difficulty, occasioned by of 1815.

These are all the treaties which have regulated the Mississippi navigation for a hundred years. By all of them the navigation has been George L. Redmon, where, under medical treat-

He says he has a brother in Louisville-that he says he has a brother in Louisville—that he was thrown out of employment in Frankfort, where he had been at work—had sought work in Lexington, Winchester, Mt. Sterling, and North Middletown—that failing to find employment destitute of means and hope, tired and hungry, but preferring to starve rather than beg, he had gone into the shanty, on the 9th to die. He says the last meal he had eaten was near North Middletown on the 9th in the morning. One of We have procured from very competent au—
Middletown on the 9th in the morning. One of
the Mr. Redmons saw him in the shanty on the
oerning the military positions and fortifications
of Louisiana. All the fortified places are near
that he had lived without food or fire for twelve days. He is described as a decent looking man, was very well clad, and had with him a carpet the various approaches from a seaward direction to that city. As far as land works are bag and set of shoemakers' tools. The only available for defence, they fulfill a very useful money he had was the sum of itwenty-five

Scrofula, or King's Evil,

is a constitutional disease, a corruption of the blood, by which this fluid becomes vitiated, weak, and poor. Being in the circulation, it pervades the whole body, and may burst out in disease on any part of it. No organ is free from its attacks, nor is there one which it may not destroy. The scrofulous taint is variously caused by mercurial disease, low living, disordered or unhealthy food, impure air, filth North Pass, between Lake Borgne and Lake
Pontchartrain, and commands most of the navigation between New Orleans and the Gulf.

ordered or unnealtry food, impure air, fifth
and filthy habits, the depressing vices, and,
and filthy habits, the depression vices, and and the filthy habits, the depression vices, and and the filthy habits, the depression vices, and and the filthy habits, the depression vices, and the filthy habits, the depression ever be its origin, it is hereditary in the con-stitution, descending "from parents to children unto the third and fourth generation;" indeed, it seems to be the rod of Him who says, "I will visit the iniquities of the fathers upon their children."

Its effects commence by deposition from the blood of corrupt or ulcerous matter, which, in the lungs, liver, and internal organs, is termed tubercles; in the glands, swellings; and on the surface, cruptions or sores. This foul cor-ruption, which genders in the blood, depresses the energies of life, so that scrofulous constitutions not only suffer from scrofulous complaints, but they have far less power to with-stand the attacks of other diseases; consequently vast numbers perish by disorders which, although not scrofulous in their nature, are still rendered fatal by this taint in the system. Most of the consumption which decimates the human family has its origin directly in this scrofulous contamination; and many destructive diseases of the liver, kidneys, brain, and, indeed, of all the organs, arise from or

are aggravated by the same cause.

One quarter of all our people are scrofulous; their persons are invaded by this lurking infection, and their health is undermined by it. To cleanse it from the system we must renovate the blood by an alterative medicine, and in-

counterscarp. The revetment of the bank of the bayou ought to be extended.

TOWER AT PROGUCE'S LANDING, LAKE BORGNE.

**Skill of our times can devise for this everywhere prevailing and fatal malady. It is combined from the most active remedials that have Casemated fort, very strong, most of its guns mounted. Is situated on the left (east) bank of the Mississippi river, opposite Fort Jackson, and commands the navigation of the river.

This is the fort which was bombarded in 1815 by the British. It was a strong to the dissorder from the blood, and the rescue of the system from its destructive consequences. Hence it should be employed for the cure of not only Scrofula, but also those other affections which arise from it, such as Enurrive and Skin Diseases, St. Anthony's Fire. been discovered for the expurgation of this foul disorder from the blood, and the rescue of the EASES, DROPSY, DYSPEPSIA, DEBILITY, and, indeed, all Complaints arising from Vitia-THE OR IMPERE BLOOD. The popular belief in "impurity of the blood" is founded in truth, for scrofula is a degeneration of the blood. The particular purpose and virtue of this Sarsapa-rilla is to purify and regenerate this vital fluid, without which sound health is impossible in

Ague Cure,

Intermittent Fever, or Fever and Ague, Remittent Fever, Chill Fever, Dumb Ague, Periodical Headache, or Bilious Headache, and Bilious Fevers, indeed for the whole class of diseases originat-ing in biliary derangement, caused by the Malaria of Miasmatic Countries.

remedy which, while it cures the above complaints

"CURE" expels the miasmatic poison of Fever And Adue from the system, and prevents the development of the disease, if taken on the first approach of its premonitory symptoms. It is not only the best remedy ever yet discovered for this class of complaints, but also the cheapest. The large quantity we supply for a dollar brings it within the reach of every body; and in bilious districts, where Frynk and Ague prevails, every body should have it and use it freely both for cure and protection. A great superiority of this remedy over any other ever discovered for the speedy and certain cure of Intermittents is that it contains no Quinine or mineral, consequently it produces no quinism or other injurious effects whatever upon the constitution. Those cured by it are left as healthy as if they had never had the disease.

Yever and Ague is not alone the consequence of the miasmatic poison. A great variety of disorders arise from its irritation, among which are Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gont, Headache, Blindness, Toothache, Earache, Catarrh, Asthma, Palpitation, Painful Affection of the Spleen, Hysterics, Pain in the Bowels, Colle, Paralysis and Derangement of the Stomach, all of which, when originating in this cause, put on the intermittent type, or become periodical. This "Cure" expels the poison from the blood, and consequently cures them all alike. It is an invaluable protection to immigrants and persons travelling or temporarily residing in the malarious districts. If taken occasionally or daily while exposed to the infection, that will be excreted from the system, and cannot accumulate in sufficient quantity to ripen into disease. Hence it is even more valuable for protection this remedy affords.

Propaged by Pr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass. And by Druggists and Dealers everywhere.

D. H. TAFT HAS REMOVED HAS stock of DRY GOODS from No. 121 South High street, to his old stand, No. 46 North High street, in Thompson's Building, where he will be pleased to see all his old customers, and all new ones that may come, where he will sell them cheap goods.

A isrge lot of CARPETS on hand, which will be sold at cost, for cash, to close the stock.

BLACK NTRAW BONNETS AND RL-ogant Ribbons, in great variety at. BAIN'S, oct5. No. 29, High street.

SYRUP

IIFI INVITE ATTENTION to some of the most PECTORAL SYRUP.

They are at home, and any one who has doubts can in-uire of the person who have been cured by it.

DR. KEYSER IS PREPARED AT ANY TIME TO EXAMINE LUNGS WITHOUT CHARGE, FOR ALL THOSE WHO NEED HIS MEDICINES.

ATTEND TO YOUR COLDS -A case of fire years tanding cured by DR. REVSER'S PECTORAL SYRUP

Privasurous, Jan. 11, 1880.

Dr. Kryer :—My wife has been afflicted with a bad cough and difficulty of breathing, for five or six years, which, for several years back, had gradually increased in violence. The complaint has been hereditary, and she had been freated by several physicians without any relief. In this state of her case, I procured some of your Pectoral Cough Syrap. I bought, the first time, a fifty cent bottle, which relieved her very much; I then called and got a dollar bottle, which cured her entirely, and she has now no trace of the former disease, except weakness. I would also state that I used the medicine my self to a cold and cough. The medicine cured me by taking one dose. I express my entire matisfaction with the medicine, and you are at liberty to publish this if you dealer to do so.

WM. WILSON.

Alderman Fifth Ward.

Privatene, Nov. 18, 1858.

Dr. Kever: — Although not an advocate of Parent Medicines, in general, it affords me pleasure indescribable to recommend your Feetoral Syrap. As a medicine it is well worthy the attention of any person also may in any manner be afflicted with coughs, coids and beareness of any hind, and for the peculiar qualifications for removing all that disagreeable sensation attending a severe cold.

moving all that disagreeable sensation attending to vere cold.

I have been, more or less, in my life, affected with the severest of colds and hoarseness. At times my throat would become so closed as to prevent my speaking above a whisper, and by taking a few does of the above Syrup it would relieve me entirely.

In secommending this medicine, I must unhesitatingly say that it is the best remedy I ever found, purporting to cure the above, nor chould any family be without this remedy for diseases so prevalent.

Yours, most respectfully,

KDWAKID J. JONES.

Cashier Citizens' Deposit Bank.

STECHESVILLE, O., March 14, 1859
I have used Dr. Keyser's Cough Syrup for a bad cough
f several years standing, and can cheerfully say it is
he best medicine for the same that I have ever taken.
J. W. PRICE.

COL. PRATT AND DR. KEYSER'S PROTORAL SYRUP.—DR. KEYSER—Dear Sir. Excuse the delay of my acknowledging the excellence of your Pectoral Cough Syrup sconer. I take great pleasure in saying that it is all you say it is. It knocked the stoice one of my cough and the worst one I was ever afflicted with: I have not used more than one-half of the bottle, and I can and do wish that all who are afflicted would give it as fair a trisi as I have done, and they will be proud to say, "It is no quack medicine." I would not suffer another such an attack for any consideration, or at any cost. I am confident I can breathe more freely than I ever did. I shall always acknowledge a debt of gratitude for inventing so excellent a remedy. You are at liberty to use my name in this regard, as you think proper R. F. PRATT.

Messenger Common Council, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Pittsburgh, May II, 1859.

K. B.—I am no stranger to my fallow-citizens, and who entertain doubts can consult me personally.

PITTSBURGS, April 24, 1857

RNAD THE TRUTH.—DR. KEYSER: I have a daughter who has taken several medicines for a bad cough, without benefit—among them Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.—I purchased from you a bottle of your PECTOMAL SYRUP, and before she had used half a bottle she was relieved. The second bottle cured bor entirety of her cough.

Robinson street, Allegheny. READ THE TRUTH .- DR. KEYSER: I have a

PITTESURGE, December, 31, 1653.

A GREAT CURE BY DE, KETSEE'S PECTORAL SYRUP.—I live in Peebles township, Allegheny county. I had a coughing and spitting, which commenced about the 4th of February last, and continued eight months. I employed the best physicians in the country, and my cough continued unabated until early in October, At that time I was advised to try your PECTORAL COUGH SYRUP, which I did, and after I had taken one bottle I sws entirely free from the coughing and spitting. I had despaired of ever getting well, and I inline it should be known that this valuable remedy will do for others what it has done in my case.

JOHN C. LITTLE, Witness—B. M. HERR. Peebles township.

PATTON TP., April 14, 1857.

A WONDERFUL CURE.—Some time ago, an old neighbor of mine was very ill; with a bad cough which every one supposed to be consumption. His relatives told me that he had taken every remedy they heard of without benefit; his brother came to see him die, and all were confirmed in the belief that he could not live. I had about the third of a bottle of your Pectoral Syrup, which I gave him, and it entirely cured him, to the astonishment of all. What makes the case more remarkable, is the extreme age of the man, he being about eighty years old. I have no doubt the Pectoral saved his life.

JOHNNY GINNIS.

DR. KEYSER'S PECTORAL SYRUP IN PLAIRS-DR. REYSER'S PECTORAL STRUP IN ELAIRS-VILLE.—Please send me another-supply of your valuable "Pectoral Syrup," Almost everybody around us has the cold and are inquiring for "Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup," We have sold sixteen bottles has week, and are now entirely out. Mr. A. Alter and Mr. P. Maher, both of Blairsville, Pa., tell us they would not be without it in their families. In fact, all who use it once mant it again. Yours, respectfully,

J. S. WATTERSON & SONS

January 30, 1860.

ANOTHER NEW CERTIFICATE—DE. KEYSES'S
PECTORAL SYRUP.—I had been troubled with acough
and cold for several weeks—so bad was it that I could not
sieep. I had the advice and prescriptions from three of
the best physicians in the city, whom I could name, but do
not do so. I finally procured a bottle of your Pectoral
Syrup, which cured me entirely. Eigned.

236 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa., Jan. 9, 1860.

"STOP THAT COUGHING."—'How can I do ti?" "Go to Keyser's on Wood street and get a bottle of his Dough Pectoral, and if that don't cure you, your case must be desperate indeed." This is a specimen of the colloquy one hears almost every day in cold catching pariods of the year. And we can, from actual experiment, cheerfully concur in the adviser's admonition as above, for we have tried the "Pectoral," in a most stubborn, case, with one of the most distressing, contrary, multh, unsubduable coughs we ever experienced since our attent upon this mundane sphere. We completed steadily and isboriously for one whole week, in hopes of tirting it out but it was no go. In fact it seemed rather to have improved by practice, and to have acquired strength potency and distressibility by the operation. In this stage of the siege, we coughed our way to Keyser's, 140 Wood St.—procured a fifty cent bottle of the "Pactoral;" took it according to directions, and in forty-eight hours we were master of the field, the enemy having unconditionally surrendered, after a brief but unequal conflict with so formidable an adversary as Keyser's famous "Oough Pectoral."—Drocenscelle Capper, Dec. 14, 1859.

II P Sold in Columbus by ROBERTS & SAMUEL POOTHACHE REMEDY.

A SURE CURE Prepared and sold by

JAS. M. M'KEE.

Da. GEO. H. ERYSER, Price, 25 cents. 140 Wood st., Pittsburgh, Pa. II P Sold in Columbus by ROBERTS & SAMUEL

WM. H. RESTIBAUX.

M'KEE & RESTIEAUX, GROCERS

PRODUCE DEALERS. No. 34 North High Street

POR CASI

CIGAREN,
TOBACCO,
HNUFF,
AND FANCY ARTICLES

A RENOW RECEIVING THEIR WIN

ALL WOOL DELAINES, POPLINS, PRINTS, DELAINES.

At one half the Cost of Importation.

In all Varieties, of the Celebrated

OVERCOATINGS,

WM. B. MOREHOUSE & CO.,

OLD MOREHOUSE BITTERS.

MANYPENNY & MILLER,

contaminated constitutions. AYER'S

We are enabled here to offer the community a with certainty, is still perfectly harmless in any quantity. Such a remedy is invaluable in districts where these afflicting disorders prevail. This "CURE" expels the miasmatic poison of FEVER AND AGUE from the system, and prevents the de-

REMOVAL,

janisidin Corner High and Gay ats., Columbus. O. HENRY KERLER,

Late of Phalon's Establishment, N. Y...) Proprietore the New York Fashionable Shaving, Hate Cutting Shampooning, Curiling and Dressing Saloue, Ed. I. East State afreet, near the Post Office, first floor, where satisfaction will be given to all the various branches. Ladies and Children's Hate Dressing done in the best style.

COLUMBUS, OHIO,

HAVE ON HAND AT WIGGLESATE FLOUR, SALT, TRA, OOFFICE, SIGAR, TORAGOO, SHARR, ETC., KYC. Our Block has been purchased in Hantern Cities during the Paulo.